

continent, and that he would have gone directly to Charlestown; and were not the two frigates ashore in attempting to take their stations in order to cover this intention of landing upon the continent? Are these things so? If they are not, the ministry are called upon to publish general Clinton's own letter. There are letters from the army which say, that when Sir Peter Parker found he could make no impression upon the batteries, and that therefore the army began to re-embark, that a body of the provincials, under cover of their battery at the west end of Sullivan's island, crossed over to Long island, and attacked the rear brigade of the king's army; over which they gained a considerable advantage, killed many, and made several prisoners. This action happened the 14th of July. Why is the account of it not published? Their letters were brought by the Ranger, and escaped the ministerial searchers, who are ordered to steal all news-papers, and letters of intelligence; they can find: It is a low, mean trick, a dirty petit larceny, fit only for the M— C—, and his tools. The Ranger sailed the 16th.

Policies were yesterday opened at Lloyd's coffee-house, and five guineas given to receive one hundred if the provincials declare war against Portugal within one year.

Last night, about seven o'clock, his Excellency governor Eden, of Maryland, arrived express from Portsmouth, with some fresh dispatches to lord George Germaine. He came over in the Levant transport, captain Thomas, after a passage of 27 days; but as the packet is not yet opened, we cannot learn any thing fresh. Several other gentlemen have come passengers in the above ship.

September 5. The civil list is now SIX QUARTERS in arrear. It is perfectly scandalous. The king's income is upwards of fifteen hundred thousand pounds. He lives meanly; and his family, being very young, cannot be expensive. What becomes of the money?

The Scotch cabinet not being able to collect a revenue in America, to feed their hungry countrymen, have permitted their revenue commissioners, messrs. Paxton, Hulton, and Helliwell, to come to England. They arrived in one of the last ships from Halifax.

The last thing the board of treasury did, before they adjourned, was to order 17,000l. to be given among their refugees from America, who are in fact the principal authors of the present civil war.

Gen. Clinton and Sir Peter Parker will be recalled. Letters, requiring their attendance in England, having been dispatched from government.

We hear, by a private letter received from France, that all the troops in that kingdom will be in motion early in the spring; every preparation is making for that purpose, and that expresses are daily dispatching to the general officers for completing their regiments.

It is very remarkable, says a correspondent, that the event of this unnatural war should so directly contradict lord Sandwich's assertion, in calling the Americans "cowards," and that his particular friends should suffer so essentially. Major Pitcairne echoed his lordship's opinion, and boasted, before he embarked at Portsmouth, that if he drew his sword but half out of the scabbard "the whole banditti" (as he termed them) of Massachusetts "say, would flee from him. Behold he is slain on the first time he appears in the field against them. Capt. Howe, of the Glasgow, another of his lordship's friends, falls in with two or three ragged muffled privaters: and he brings his lordship an undeniable proof that the Americans are not cowards. And now we have a Gazette account, that those cowards have beat two 50 gun ships, four frigates of 28 guns each, and two others of 25 guns each; making together 252 guns. How many had those cowardly Americans? Why truly 19: and though the king's ships had so many as 252 well manned, to so few as 19, yet those cowardly Americans made those heroes, and friends of lord Sandwich, with his *bon companion* Sir Peter Parker, and a Scotch lord, confess, that their attempt to take an insignificant fort "was impracticable, and that a further attempt would have been the destruction of many brave men, without the least probability of success." They certainly confided in lord Sandwich's bare *ipse dixit*, and could not be otherwise convinced, without losing one of the king's ships, and having five more nearly battered to pieces, besides losing 64 men killed, and 141 wounded. Obi rate *Jenny Twitcker*, Obi!

Orders are delivered out at the war office for some more recruiting parties to be sent into the different parts of the country, in order to raise 2000 men to fill up the vacancy in the regiments under the command of general Howe; and another draught is also to be made out of the three regiments of foot-guards.

Early yesterday morning advice was received express, at lord George Germaine's office, that the Kent, capt. Elliott, from Quebec, with some fresh dispatches from general Carleton, was safe arrived off Spithead. Col. McLean set out immediately for London, and delivered the dispatches to his lordship. It is said that every thing went on prosperously; that they had a very plentiful supply of provisions; and that gen. Carleton intended to winter there.

The following is a state of gen. Howe's force when joined, viz. 6000 effective men he took from Halifax; 5000 fighting men of the Hessians; 1000 guards; sup-pose Old Murray's to be 500 effective, and Fraser's two battalions (commanded by Erskine and Campbell) to be 1000 effective; there were 750 taken; therefore there are 2000 highlanders; 3000 general Clinton will bring; there are besides light-horse, artillery, and about 2000 marines: His whole force then, in the military phrase, is at least 20,000 men in their shoes. Though it is still said, that one transport of the guards, and two of the Hessians are taken.

The king asked lord Weymouth, when he read gen. Carleton's letter containing an account of the rebels precipitate retreat from Montreal, whether any thing more was to be apprehended in Canada? Certainly not, Sir, replied lord Weymouth, if they could make no better push to prefigure a footing in that province than this shews them to have done, it is plain they have no force to spare. Upon which his majesty observed, *Sandwich is right; they will not stand.*

NEW-HAVEN, November 6.

ExtraB. of a letter from a gentleman in the army, dated Camp near the Mills, about three miles north of White Plains, November 2.

About the 15th of October, the great movements of the enemy up the Sound, their landing in large

bodies at Frog's point, and the intelligence which the generals obtained that the enemy with their whole force were off against East-Chester, and New-Rochel, and that both lord and general Howe were there in person, gave the generals full satisfaction, that general Howe's plan was to make a bold stroke, and hem in and cut off our army at once. General Lee, I have understood, thought that the situation of the army of the states of America was much too confined and cramped; and that it could not be good policy to lie still in such a situation, or to hazard the great cause in which we were embarked, in one general action, in which if we should not succeed, the army might be lost, as a retreat would be extremely difficult, if not impossible. It was determined by the generals therefore to counteract the enemy by a general movement. General McDougal's brigade from the lines at Haerlem, several regiments of militia at Fort Washington, and five or six regiments from the Jersey side, were ordered over kingsbridge, and marched on towards the enemy, to counteract them in their operations. Generals Heath, Parsons, &c. with more than half the army were there before; general Lee also now took his post on that side not far from the enemy. On the 16th the generals were all in counsel, and I suppose determined to leave Haerlem, Fort Washington, and Kingsbridge, only with a garrison; and march into the country, to prevent the enemy from ravaging the coast and surrounding us, and, by our movements, to lead them into the country. In the mean time, the stores, baggage, &c. were moved to places of safety with the greatest expedition. General Lincoln had orders to post himself on Valentine hill, near Mile-square, and to cast up some works for defence, and redoubts were cast up on the hills and on all difficult passes on the road from Kingsbridge to Mile-square to secure our march. On the 17th, general Spencer's whole division had orders to march to Mile-square which we reached next day. Two brigades of that division encamped at Mile-square, on the left of gen. Lincoln, and lord Stirling marched on farther, and formed still on the left of them towards the White Plains, making a front towards the enemy from East-Chester almost to White Plains, on the east side of the highway, so as to secure the march of the troops behind us, on our right, and to defend the teams and waggons that brought on our sick, cannon, stores, &c. In this manner one division of the army passed another, till we extended from the found up to White Plains, and over to King's street, not far from Connecticut line, where general Parsons took his post, and till the last division on the right wing, which was general Lee's reached the plains, and marched out westward between the main body of the army and the river. This was on the 25th and 26th of October. This left all the road from East-Chester to Kingsbridge open to the enemy, excepting a few guards, and a regiment at or near Fort Independence. This I have understood was col. Wyllis's, and that his orders were, if the enemy came on too powerfully, to retreat to Fort Washington. General Green I have understood is at Fort Washington, with about sixteen hundred or two thousand men, and that the garrison is well supplied with provisions and warlike stores, so as to stand a long siege. They have a communication with the forts on the high rocks on the opposite shore. All the barracks and preparations for winter, we have been obliged to leave for the present. Our stores of every kind, as far as I can learn, have been brought off and sent to places of safety; our field artillery, with two double fortified twelve pounders, and one brass 24 ditto, we have brought on with us.

While we were making this grand movement into the country, the enemy were not idle; having collected their troops from all quarters at Frog's point, and on board their ships, which were ranged along shore, off against the point, and opposite to East-Chester. On the 18th they began a cannonade from their shipping early in the day, and landed some men on a point or neck of land near East-Chester meeting-house, and their main body advanced from Pell's neck out towards the great post road from Connecticut to New-York. General Lee, who had been watching their motions, had posted a regiment or two of men, with one of the rifle battalions, in a very advantageous manner to annoy them, and bring them into an ambush, which partly succeeded. A large advanced guard came forward with two parties on the right and left of them; to flank and get round our people wherever small parties should appear to oppose them. A small party of our troops were sent forward to fire on the large advanced body of the enemy, and to divert and lead them on to a wall, behind which the regiments mentioned were principally secreted. The enemy came near the wall, and received a general fire from our troops, which broke their advanced party entirely, so that they ran back to the main body, formed and came on again, in larger numbers, keeping up a heavy fire with field pieces on the walls and men; they advanced now very near and received a second fire, which entirely routed them again, and they retreated in a narrow lane by a wall, in a confused huddled manner, near which were posted a large body of riflemen, and some companies of musket men, who at this favourite moment poured in upon them a most heavy fire once or twice, before they could get out of the way; and they were seen to fall in great numbers. The whole body of the enemy then advanced in solid columns, and large flanking parties advanced different ways to surround our men; they however kept the wall, till the enemy advanced a third time, and, after giving them several fires, they retreated by order from their officers. General Lee greatly commended the conduct of the men. The enemy were thought at the lowest computation to have lost five hundred men, some think not less than a thousand. We had but very few killed, and, as far as I can learn, not more than fifty or sixty wounded. The enemy advanced on to a high point or neck of land, not far from East-Chester meeting-house, from whence they were able to command the road with their field pieces, but they kept very much in a body, so that our people on Saturday and Sunday nights, the 19th and 20th of October, brought off more than one hundred barrels of pork, that had been left in the store at East-Chester, without any molestation. About the same time the enemy sent some light parties along on the shore, as far as New-Rochel and Maroneck, but their main body moved very little.

On the evening of the 21st, thirty-six of the enemy were taken, and next morning brought to head-quarters. They were Tory rangers, who had enlisted under the infamous major Rogers. One of them had been

an officer in the New-York service, and deserted from us not long since. Two or three of them, I have been told, were from Newtown in Connecticut.

On the 23d there was much cannonading, and a smart engagement between a party of our men and the enemy. The enemy were beat, leaving thirteen Hessians dead on the field, whom our people buried, one wounded lieutenant, who was taken. Our people also found a major's commission in the field, but whether it belonged to any of the slain, or to some officer who might be wounded and carried off, they could not determine; in the action we had not one man killed on the ground, and only six or eight wounded, but one, it was thought, mortally.

Friday the 25th, there was much firing from the ships, in honour of George III. who came to the throne on the 25th of October, and the enemy advanced a little into the country, but with great precaution, having an advanced guard of two thousand men or more, with a number of excellent field pieces. At night they would halt on advantageous ground, with their cannon well mounted round them; and thus they have come on a mile or two in a day, in the most cautious manner, with great art and generalship.

Sabbath day, 27th, the enemy sent up two ships to cut off the communication between Fort Washington and the Jersey shore, but lay so much below Fort Washington, that they could not fire on them to good advantage; at the same time a general attack was made by the enemy on our lines at Haerlem, but they were repulsed three times successively, and the last time went off in great confusion, and our troops pursued them some miles. It is said they lost eight or nine hundred men, that our men were not able to bury them the next day. The ships were soon so much mauled and damaged by our cannon that they were obliged to dip their cables, and fall down the river. They were, it is said, greatly damaged, but neither of them sunk.

Monday 28th, we had intelligence that the enemy, with their whole body, were advancing towards us; the army were alarmed, and part of general Washington's brigade, with some other regiments, under the command of general Spencer, consisting in the whole of five or six hundred men, were sent out as an advanced party, to skirmish with the enemy, and harass them in their march. We marched on to a hill, about one mile and a half from our lines, with an artillery company and two field-pieces, and placed ourselves behind walls and fences, in the best manner we could, and the light parties of the enemy, with their advanced guard, consisting of two or three thousand, came in sight, and marched on briskly towards us, keeping the high grounds, and the light horse pranced on a little, in the rear, making a very martial appearance: as our light parties came on to the hills and discovered where we were, the enemy began to cannonade us, and to sling shells from their hobs and small mortars. Their light parties soon came on, and we firing upon them from the walls and fences, broke and scattered them at once; but they would run from our front and get round upon our wings to flank us, and as soon as our fire discovered where we were, the enemy's artillery would at once begin to play upon us in a most furious manner. We kept the walls till the enemy were just ready to surround us, and then we would retreat from one wall and hill to another, and maintain our ground there in the same manner, till numbers were just ready to surround us. Once the Hessian grenadiers came up in the front of col. Douglas's regiment, and we fired a general volley upon them, at about twenty rods distance, and scattered them like leaves in a whirlwind; and they ran off so far, that some of the regiment ran out to the ground where they were, where we fired upon them, and brought off their arms and accoutrements, and rum, that the men who fell had with them, which we had time to drink round with before they came on again. They formed at a distance, and waited till their artillery and main body came on, when they advanced in solid columns upon us, and were gathering all round us, ten to our one; col. Douglas's and Silliman's regiments fired four or five times on them, as they were advancing, and then retreated, but not till the enemy began to fire on their flanks. Col. Silliman, Douglas and Arnold, behaved nobly, and the men gained much applause. Col. Webb's, Silliman's and Douglas's regiments had the principal share in the action. Col. Webb had four killed, and eight or ten wounded, Silliman lost six, and had ten or twelve wounded, Col. Douglas had three killed and six wounded; Col. Brooks's, Smallwood's and Ritzma's regiments, who were drawn up on the hill near the line, suffered considerably; our loss in the whole may be seventy or eighty killed and wounded. It is said by all the deserters and captives, who agreed in their stories, that the enemy had about three hundred killed and wounded. The scene was grand and solemn, all the adjacent hills smoked, as though on fire, and belloyed and trembled with a perpetual cannonade and fire of field-pieces, hobs and mortars. The air groined with streams of cannon and musket shot; the air and hills smoked and echoed terribly with the bursting of shells; the fences and walls were knocked down, and torn to pieces, and men's legs, arms and bodies mingled with cannon and grape shot, all round us. I was in the action, and under as good advantages as any one man, perhaps, to observe all that passed, and write the particulars of the action from my own observation. No general action was designed on our part, and I believe one thousand were never engaged at any time with the enemy. They came on to the hills opposite our lines and halted; and after cannonading some part of our lines a short time, they became very still and quiet. On the 31st it was observed that they had near finished four or five batteries which they had erected against us, and as our ground near the center of the town at White Plains was not good, being overlooked by neighbouring hills, the generals last night drew off most of the troops from the lines there, and this morning the guards and sentries burned the town and forage all round it, and came off about nine o'clock.

We had carried off all our stores, and planted our artillery on the hills about a mile and an half back of the centre of the town. The enemy advanced in the forenoon on the ground we left, and as soon as they came over the hills, we saluted them with our cannon and field pieces, and they advanced no farther. Our sick and wounded are sent out eight or ten miles. Our men are a good spirits, and with much patience endure great hardships and fatigue. I believe the main body of the enemy lie off against us, and that they have formed

P H

Extr

"I was guard with information from not entire

Extr

"The with only Independently to. He tynen v assured the in the pre only plan difficult to H his prefer

Extr

"You our retreat inlack to Nothing i we lost from stores at F the gener hope their fac does i independe success—I that Amer cheap a r should, wi

Extr

"I have is very good a push for is embarke their attack southern fl to Philadel their marchylvania for the preser verify the slaves inde us, in the route their bondage." The rell and indep of August.

In C

RESOL with full p fedally reg the pro proceed im The me Mr. CHA

The com following r

Refused, man,ing of in Penn'yv lions relped out of each companies That eac one drumm jeants, und nants, and c That the then as shal

currence of and non-cor That the United States sooner disch of shoes and fame month mental estab their enrolm

I — be of the United March next, referre and the general, i That in accoutremer of each batt directed to appreis arm

That the appointed purpose. That the eates of the praised, wh vouchers to, to their affli tioned, and

That the utmost expe Washington That the powered and (bustalions) may find ne told compan